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lowed by increasing cloudiness and threaten-

ing weather in northern portion.

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lowed by increasing cloudiness.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

DORST'S EXPEDITION.

AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN PROCLAIM-

ING ITS SUCCESS.

Arms and Ammunition for the In-

surgents Who Are to Help

Schley at Santiago.

Tampa, Fla., June 1.—An official notice

of the complete success of the expedition in

command of Lieutenant Colonel J. H.

Dorst, which sailed from this port on the

steamer Florida two weeks ago, carrying

arms and ammunition, commissary sup-

plies, horses and mules for the insurgent

army under General Garcia, besides one

of the largest and best equipped bodies

of men that has yet volunteered for ser-

vice in the cause of Cuba, was posted on

the bulletin board at army quarters today.

It reads as follows:

Colonel Dorst returned to Key

West after landing a successful

expedition on the northeast

corner of Cuba. He landed at Point

Banes, directly north across the

island from Santiago de Cuba.

He took with him from Tampa

over 400 Cubans fully armed and

equipped and to some extent

drilled and landed these together

with over a million rounds of am-

munition, between 7000 and

8000 Springfield rifles and a

steamer load of munitions of

war, including horses and mules.

This makes the third successful ex-

pedition in landing munitions of war and armed

Cubans on the coast of Cuba. Colonel

Dorst was the first to land American troops

on Cuban soil and to raise the American

flag on those shores. He was also the

first to whip a body of Spaniards, in which

the commanding officers and two or three

men were killed, and he is the first to

capture one of the deep water ports on the

north coast of Cuba. It is a little singular

that while at almost the same time the

command of Schley was closing in the

Spanish fleet in the port of Santiago de

Cuba, Colonel Dorst was and had been

for two days unloading munitions of war

in a port north and within sixty miles of

it.

ARE IN THE HARBOR.

Marblehead When Close Enough to

See Cervera's Ships.

New York, June 1.—A dispatch to the

World from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says:

Early this (Sunday) morning the Marble-

head ventured to within two miles of the

harbor and positively recognized the

cruiser Cristobal Colon and two cruisers

of the Viscaya type and the dismantled cruiser

Raina Mercedes. Upon which guns

have been mounted, making her a floating

fort.

This leaves only two ships of the Cape

Verde squadron unaccounted for, but Com-

modore Schley is sure they are further up

the bay. All the ships were originally in

such a position in the harbor that they

could not be seen from the outside, but on

the appearance of the American warships

they betrayed their presence, moving across

the entrance to sweep it with broadsides.

Anxiety over the coal problem was al-

layed today by the arrival of two colliers

convoys by the New Orleans. The sea

was as smooth as glass. The Iowa and

Brooklyn coaled in full view of the guns

of the batteries. The other ships had already

coaled.

SCHLEY BOMBARDS SANTIAGO

The Forts at Morro, Zocapa and Punta Gorda Demolished and Many of the Spanish Soldiers Supposed to Be Killed--Auxiliary Cruiser Damaged by Spanish Shells.

NEW YORK, June 1.—An Evening Journal special from Cape Haytien says: The torpedo boat Porter arrived at Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning with dispatches for Washington. She left immediately, but before going to sea the following concerning the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, the refuge of Cervera and the Spanish fleet, was obtained by your correspondent at the Mole:

The American squadron, augmented by the torpedo boat Porter, the auxiliary cruisers St. Paul and the protected cruiser New Orleans, approached the entrance to the harbor at Santiago at about 12:30 p. m., the Iowa leading. Inside the entrance to the harbor was seen one of the warships of Cervera's fleet, stripped for action. As the American fleet drew near the New Orleans was detached and steamed forward ahead of the Iowa, Texas and Massachusetts. One of the forts opened fire on her and she replied, the other two ships directing their fire at the battery on the Punta Gorda, within the harbor and to westward of the position occupied by the Spanish ship. The latter replied to the fire and immediately became a target for all the American ships engaged in the battle. She retired behind a protecting headland and was not seen again during the engagement.

The Iowa, directed by Captain "Fighting Bob" Evans; the Massachusetts, Captain F. J. Higginson; Texas, Captain J. W. Phillips, and the New Orleans, Captain W. M. Folger, kept up their terrific fire against the Morro, Zocapa and Punta Gorda forts for two hours, their projectiles of enormous size doing tremendous damage to the defenses of the harbor.

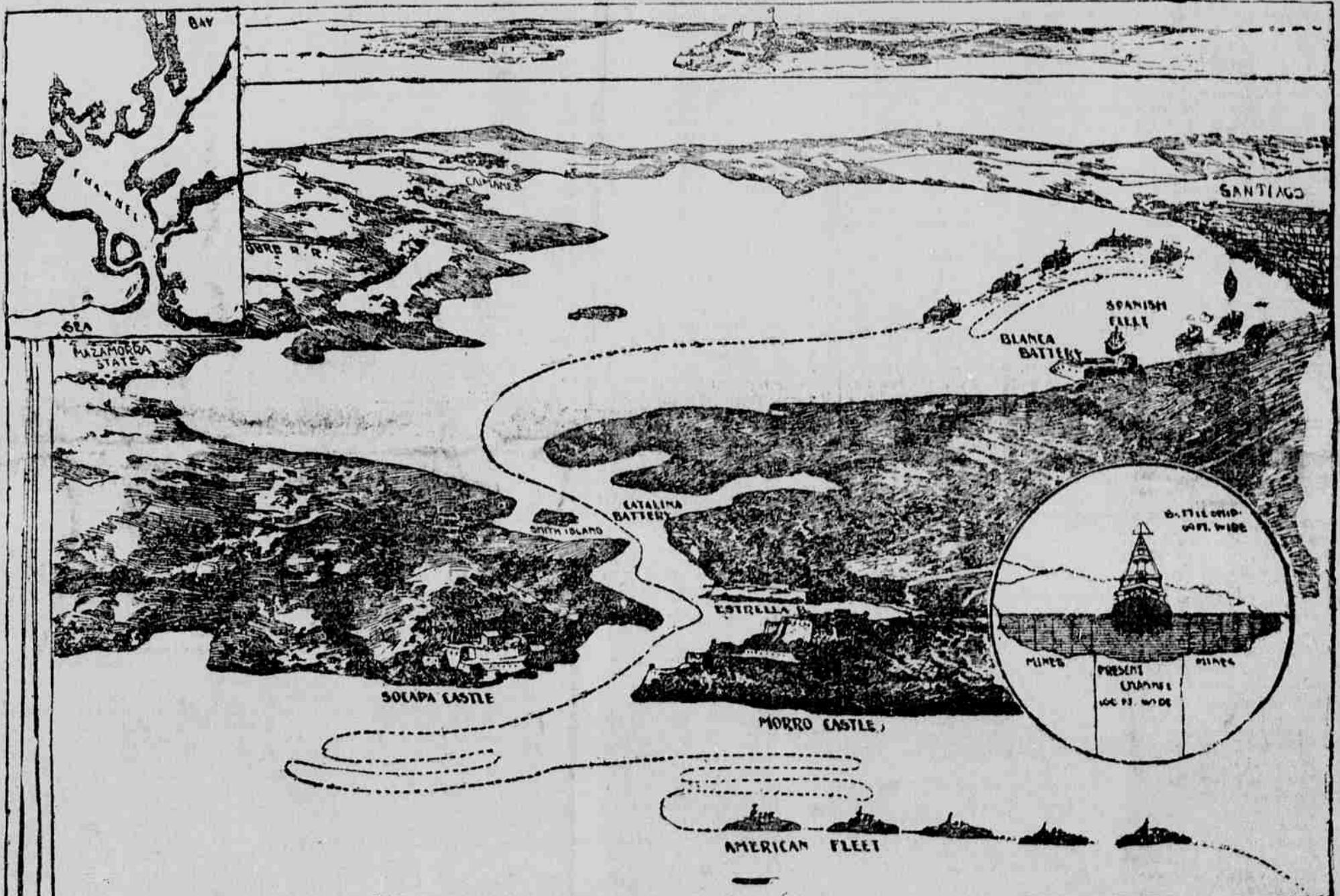
The masonry on Zocapa and Morro was battered almost into the dust. Forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be plainly seen flying to safety behind the neighboring hills.

The auxiliary cruiser which joined Schley's fleet just before the battle took place was hit by shells from the forts and it is thought she was seriously damaged.

After seeking the protection of a jutting headland the Spanish warships continued to fire projectiles over the hills toward the fleet, but they had no range, not even direction to their shots, and the shots fell harmlessly into the sea.

That the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side is enormous no one doubts, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely, and amid the flying masonry and dismantled guns the forms of men were desecrated.

The damage done to the American fleet can not be learned, but it is not thought any person was killed—if indeed any one was wounded.



HARBOR OF SANTIAGO, IN WHICH ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET IS BLOCKADED.

By E. L. Zallinski, Captain U. S. Army, (Retired), in the New York Journal.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 1.—A dispatch from Santiago says: The American squadron which bombarded Santiago yesterday was composed of fourteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Amazonia (New Orleans), besides a gunboat and an auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the Columbia. The five vessels which were recognized opened fire on the batteries at Punta Gorda, Morro and Zocapa and also on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which had advanced toward the entrance of the harbor and was visible from the high sea. The Americans fired projectiles of thirty-two centimetres and the batteries, as well as the Cristobal Colon, kept up an incessant response.

Two shots landed on the after part of the Iowa, causing damage. On the Spanish side the damage was insignificant. The Americans withdrew at 6 p. m.

This morning the American squadron reappeared off Santiago, but contented itself with firing two shots, which are believed to be signals to the insurgents, who number 2000 or 3000 and are said to have concentrated three or four miles from Santiago.

Great events are expected hourly at Santiago. The Spanish authorities have taken extraordinary precautions and have placed in the narrow pass at the entrance of the harbor special contrivances which permit the closing and opening of the port at will.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON NOW IN COMMAND.

He Has Fifteen Fighting Ships at Santiago Against the Six Spaniards In the Harbor.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald, Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Washington, June 1.—Rear Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago de Cuba this afternoon, and in accordance with his instructions he at once relieved Commodore Schley in command of the entire force of vessels operating against Santiago de Cuba and the Spanish fleet, assigning that officer to the command of a division comprising the ships formerly attached to the flying squadron.

Fifteen warships are at Admiral Sampson's disposal to pit against the six men-of-war flying the Spanish flag.

They include the first-class battleships Iowa, Oregon and Massachusetts, second-class battleship Texas, armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, protected cruisers New Orleans, Marblehead and Minneapolis, gunboat Nashville, torpedo boat de-troyer Scorpion, dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, torpedo boat Porter, auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale and auxiliary gunboat Eagle.

With such a force blockading Santiago de Cuba naval experts who have heretofore contended that Admiral Cervera had a fighting chance to escape now concede that his position is absolutely hopeless.

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